

THE HAWAIIAN GAZETTE

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THE ADVERTISER'S SEMI-WEEKLY

Increasing Crime In Hawaii

IS Hawaii going back? Why is it, despite the undeniable progress being made by the anti-saloon forces, the development of the educational system, the increased work of the churches and the elevation of the political tone of the Territory generally, that the report of the chief justice of the supreme court to the legislature shows an increase of violations of the law out of proportion to the increase in population?

Is it because our police are catching more law breakers, or is it because there are more law breakers per thousand among the people of the Islands than heretofore?

The answer seems to be that there is a greater proportion of lawbreakers than ever before, and the statistics place the blame for this upon the Filipino immigration. In the biennial period of 1913-14 reported on there were fewer Hawaiians, Chinese and Japanese convicted of crime by 2235, while the number of Filipinos convicted increased during the period by 2253, wiping out the gain.

With a number not a quarter that of the Japanese, the Filipinos had practically as many convictions in the criminal courts, the convictions of all nationalities for the two years being: Hawaiian, 2639; Chinese, 2352; Japanese, 4560; Koreans, 716; Filipinos, 4353; Porto Ricans, 678; Spaniards, 152; Russians, 287; whites, including Portuguese, 2283, and others, 372. In 1909-10 the Filipino convictions were 380; in 1911-12 they rose to 2100, and for 1913-14 they were 4353, a grave increase.

The convictions for drunkenness decreased in two years from 1978 to 1927; convictions for gambling decreased from 9002 to 8006; assaults and battery cases dropped from 2302 to 2244, but the serious crimes against property, chastity and life increased greatly. Violations of the liquor law rose from 192 to 292; sex offenses of the more serious nature increased from 465 to 690; stealing in its various forms, from the crass highway robbery to the polished gross cheat, increased from 875 cases to 1065; manslaughter convictions nearly trebled, from four to eleven, and there were twenty-seven convictions for murder, as compared to nine for the previous two-year period.

During the two years the various circuit courts dealt with 1497 cases, appeals from district courts or on indictments. Of this number a trifle more than fifty per cent were convicted, in all 784. Of the others only 151 were formally acquitted, the handy nol pros relieving the prosecuting officers of the task of proceeding in no fewer than 542 cases.

Of these convictions not proper, the Honolulu circuit court furnished 390 out of a total number of cases in court of 942, roughly speaking forty per cent of cases thus dropped without trial by the city attorney.

Altogether, in the various police court and circuit courts of the Territory, for the biennial period of 1913-14, there were 18,342 convictions, compared with 18,060 for the previous two years and an increase of more than 2000 a year over the average of the past eight years.

From 1911-12 to 1913-14 the population increased thirty per cent, while the convictions for crime in the same period increased forty per cent.

A Tokio View

A FRANK statement of the opinion of the foreign residents of Japan regarding the Japanese-Chinese question is contained in a recent issue of the Japan Advertiser of Tokio, an American-owned daily, the most influential foreign newspaper of the Empire. Admitting that it does not know exactly what the demands of Japan upon China are, and suggesting that judgment be suspended until the exact facts are available, the Advertiser says:

"Japan's demands from China have filled the West with rumor and the East with apprehension. In spite of a vigorous censorship various versions of the claims, crystallizing into one substantial and apparently fairly authentic edition, are in full circulation. An official demerit has been published at home and cabled abroad in terms so wide that they may mean nothing or everything. Unfortunately there is reason and precedent for suspecting that those inspired disclaimers usually mean the least to which their terms can be reduced.

"In this case we believe that neither foreign nor Japanese opinion has attached any great value to the vague assurances regarding respect for China's territorial integrity and the maintenance of the status quo. From the vernacular press we gather that few articulate Japanese admit any limit to Japan's say in China. Local foreign opinion has hardly expressed itself in print, preferring the altogether wiser course of waiting and seeing how the facts turn out.

"To suggest that this suspense of judgment was not accompanied by a good deal of suspicious watchfulness would only be shutting one's eyes to facts. We cannot say whether it is the predominant feeling among foreigners here, but the view is certainly held that Japan intends to take advantage of the European War and her connection with it to establish herself in a commanding position in China. The great commercial nations of Europe, Great Britain, Germany, France, the great land power of northern Asia, Russia, are at war. Japan is in that war and has rendered services which every allied trader in

the East must recognize. She has kept the seas open for commerce which otherwise would have come to a complete standstill. Everyone knows what the Emden did. Everyone can think what the German Pacific fleet, based on an unassailed Tsingtau, might have done. The United States comes into the argument because she has great interests in China, and as soon as the Panama Canal is ready for the passage of warships—a matter of weeks—the United States becomes the strongest naval power in the Pacific. But to be perfectly frank, the existence of a doubt as to how far the present administration of the United States may depart from their reasonable and justified policy of not looking for trouble must be admitted. The summing up is that Japan has a free hand at this moment and many people fear she is about to use it for her own aggrandizement."

Another Protest Under Way

PREMIER ASQUITH in carrying out his suggestion that "the Allies will not allow their efforts to be strangled in a network of judicial niceties," appears to have raised another of those international questions with which the United States has been a party, with one side or another, ever since the war started. The British, in this instance, appear to have drawn a plain line and certainly have disposed of the judicial niceties. According to their latest announcement they will not permit Germany to carry on any trade whatever with neutrals, the British fleet to be used to prevent any ships entering German ports with goods and to seize the cargoes of any ships leaving German ports.

Naturally this interests Uncle Sam very much. If the British are allowed to make good their announced intentions, it will mean the end for the time being of the exportation of cotton to Germany and it will mean the end for the time being of the importation from Germany of a number of things upon which American manufacturers depend, principally certain drugs and aniline dyes, of which Germany is the sole source just now.

This is the British reply to the German submarine blockade, against the strict enforcement of which the United States recently warned Germany. In the struggle between the British and Germans, the United States is acting the shuttlecock to their batteledores, the product of this activity to date being a fine collection of protests and a splendid line of replies that say nothing in most polite language. These latter Secretary Bryan is filing away, alongside of the stock of answers he has been receiving during the past twenty months from the half dozen or so Mexican presidents.

The trouble with the Wilson-Bryan brand of diplomacy is that it has swung around the circle so frequently that no foreigner appears to know what the United States wants nor appears to care.

Good Promotion Results

VISITORS from the mainland who are themselves experienced in publicity work are in no wise backward in praising the publicity methods employed by the Hawaii promotion company, no small proportion of these mainland critics expressing a wonder at the results obtained here for the comparatively small cash outlay.

That this praise is not mere polite verbiage can be taken for granted. In the first place those who have spoken are not the kind of men to praise without justification; in the second place there is plenty of mainland evidence just now to demonstrate the publicity value of the work of the promotion committee. It has been a noticeable thing, for instance, that during the past two months there has not been a magazine of national standing which has not, in one way or another, mentioned Hawaii or Honolulu. Munsey, Scribners, Leslie's, Collier's, Everybody's, McClure's, the Nation, the Outlook, the Literary Digest, the Saturday Evening Post and practically all others. It is doubtful if any other section of the United States has been so successfully "press agented" as has Hawaii.

The success which has attended the work of the committee in the past should be even better in the future, with the local office for the first time in charge of a successful newspaperman Secretary Taylor has already put into practice a number of new ideas and already some of them are showing results.

A Kauai grand jury has reported that while it failed to get any cinched up evidence of graft and incompetence against a part of the Garden Island police force it has uncovered evidence of things that would not be going on if the police were not dishonest or incompetent. We move that this grand jury be invited to Honolulu. It appears to have a measure of common sense that makes it rare indeed. Police conditions in this city are known to be "rotten"; any man of any sense can find plenty of evidence of this, if he takes into consideration the things that would be stopped if the police conditions were not rotten. The trouble with our juryman, however, is that heretofore they have insisted upon direct and indisputable evidence of police connivance with the crooks and the pimps and the gamblers, and under our system there is no possible way in which such evidence can be obtained. We trust that the Kauai precedent will be duly studied by the grand jury now in session.

RECONSTRUCTION OF HARBOR WILL COMMENCE SOON

Superintendent Forbes of the department of public works gave out yesterday a synopsis of the plans which the board of harbor commissioners has adopted for the reconstruction of Honolulu harbor on a basis of modern engineering.

Work will be started in about three months and there is now on hand to defray expenses approximately \$500,000 of loan funds. Ultimately, the plans call for an expenditure of about \$2,000,000. How this money shall be raised is now a subject of active discussion among business men and in the committee rooms of the legislature.

At its annual meeting Wednesday, the chamber of commerce rejected the plan put forward by the harbor commissioners to make the wharves self-sustaining by the imposition of a tenant toll on every ton of incoming and outgoing freight.

Hard Blow To Commission
The chamber took the position that the wharves of an island community, such as Honolulu, were public utilities and should be paid for and maintained out of the receipts from general taxation.

This rejection was a hard blow to the commissioners, who had worked overtime many a night to evolve the best plan they could devise, but they will make no fight, and their bill now before the legislature probably will be amended in committee to meet the sentiment of the business community. Whatever the outcome of future conferences, however, work on Piers eight, nine and ten, calling for the expenditure of approximately the amount available, will begin in a bout three months. Plans and specifications are ninety per cent complete now.

Outline of New Harbor
Here follows an outline of the new harbor.

Piers eight, nine and ten are to be replaced by modern structures of reinforced concrete, resting on concrete piles and pillars, which are immune from the attacks of teredo and white ants.

Piers eight and nine are occupied by the Oahu Shipping company, more generally known as Eben Low's mosquito fleet.

Pier ten is leased to the Oceanic Steamship company, the Spokhela line. This work is the most pressing, but it will be followed by acquisition of the marine railway property, which will be replaced by a marine belt line, owned by the territory, similar to the line running the San Francisco waterfront, which is owned by the State of California.

Other Concrete Piers
Other new concrete piers will be numbers two, seven, sixteen and a future slip to be known as number eleven, dredged out of the property now held by the Allen Robertson interests. All will be of concrete.

Pier two is the old channel wharf and is now vacant.
Pier seven is the Alaken wharf, now used by the Pacific Mail and the Toyo Kisen Kaisha lines.

Pier sixteen is now assigned to transients and might be called a wharf of call.
It is also hoped that Sand Island can be acquired from the federal government in exchange for other property owned by the city. If this arrangement should go through, the present quarantine station would be moved to the mainland and Sand Island would be made a depot for coal and lumber, connected by bridge with the mainland and the proposed belt line.

JUDGE ASHFORD TAKES OLD SCHOOL CHUM ON GARDEN ISLAND VISIT

Judge Clarence W. Ashford was a passenger in the W. G. Hall yesterday for Kauai, from where he expects to return Sunday morning in the Kinau. The jurist was accompanied by G. C. Bartels, a prominent lawyer of Denver, Colorado, who is now making his second visit to the Islands. Mr. Bartels was here on his former visit three years ago.

My brief visit to Kauai is being undertaken for double purpose," said Judge Ashford yesterday, "while introducing the Denver visitor to The Advertiser representative during a lull in the court proceedings.

"First, I am making the trip to introduce my old college chum, Mr. G. C. Bartels, of Denver, Colorado, to view with me the most obvious of the beauties of the Garden Island, and, in the second place, in the hope of finding some relief from the pain in my right elbow."

"What's the matter with my elbow? Oh, that's another story. You see, while at the bar I had become a great slave to the typewriter—so much so that I hardly wrote anything more than my name and was even forgetting how to do that. But, when I was 'kicked upstairs' into this judicial position, I found it necessary in order to preserve a full record of what was happening in court, to do a great deal of writing, including an outline of all the evidence given."

"This feature resulted in what is virtually a new habit—that of writing by hand. Oddly enough, the doctors give the name of 'new-write-itis' to this agony in my elbow, but I believe they spell it 'neuritis'."

Judge Whitney has appointed the law firm of Trust Company as executor of the estate of Henrietta Luning, no bond being required.

Secretary Thayer Takes Pen In Hand To Reply To Roast

SECRETARY THAYER reads the papers. There is no question about that, because every time his name gets into the type with a roast attached, he writes a letter to either the president of the senate or the speaker of the house. Yesterday it was the latter's turn.

When Secretary Thayer took his pen in hand yesterday it was to point out to Speaker Holstein that he should be more careful what he says about the secretary of the Territory and the disposition of the newly printed Revised Laws. The secretary says that he was obliged by law to mark the copies supplied the house as the property of the Territory. He quotes the law and then says:

"If the members of the house wish these volumes sent to them, free of charge, for their private use, I shall be pleased to send down to the members such volumes, when authorized so to do by the enactment of a statute enabling me so to do."

The secretary assures the speaker that the rubber stamp on the volumes loaned to the house is not an insult.

NATIVE DAUGHTERS WILL ADOPT MOTTO

'The Wing of Friendship, Never Moults a Feather,' Proposed To Organization

Mrs. Thomas J. King, retiring recording secretary of the Daughters of Hawaii, yesterday announced the result of the election, held Wednesday morning at the Library of Hawaii:

Retiring officers are: Regent, Mrs. B. F. Dillingham; vice-regent, Mrs. F. W. Macfarlane; second vice-regent, Mrs. C. S. Holloway; recording secretary, Mrs. Thomas J. King; treasurer, Mrs. Alonso Gentry; corresponding secretary, Mrs. Howard Hitchcock; acting historian, Mrs. Emma Nakahua; historian, Miss Anna Paris.

Officers elected for 1915 are as follows: Regent (honorary), Mrs. B. F. Dillingham; recent (presiding), Mrs. F. W. Macfarlane; vice-regent, Mrs. C. S. Holloway; second vice-regent, Mrs. Bernice Walbridge; recorder, Mrs. F. W. Klebahn; treasurer, Mrs. Alonso Gentry; corresponding secretary, Miss Margaret Walker; historian, Miss Anna Paris.

The proposed constitution submitted by the revision committee for acceptance is as follows:

Article One—This society shall be called "Daughters of Hawaii."
Object of Organization
Article Two—Its object shall be to perpetuate the memory and spirit of old Hawaii and historical events and to preserve the nomenclature and correct pronunciation of the Hawaiian language.

Its motto shall be, "The wing of friendship never moults a feather," its crest a feather and its badge a yellow lei.

Article Three—Any one shall be eligible to membership who was born in Hawaii, and descended from a resident of Hawaii prior to 1800.

MAYOR LANE SUGGESTS STATUE TO KALAKAUA

Memorial To Last King of Hawaii For Kamanele Park

Mayor Lane thinks the city ought to have a statue in honor of King Kalakaua. He doesn't ask that the city should pay for it.

"If the women of Honolulu would put themselves behind a movement to erect such a statue in Kamanele Park, just dedicated," he said yesterday, "the money soon would be forthcoming."

"We haven't statues enough to commemorate the men of the old days. King Kalakaua was of great service to the Hawaiian Islands in his time. It was through his efforts that a reciprocity treaty was negotiated with the United States, admitting sugar to the mainland without duty.

The Mayor will call shortly on Queen Liliuokalani to ask her cooperation and support, of which he feels assured in advance.

LAWMAKERS THINK OF VISITING GARDEN ISLAND

Members of the house and senate discussed rather seriously yesterday the possibility of an official junket to Kauai during the present session. Two years ago the legislators went to Hilo and Waikuku and they now believe the time is about ripe to take in the northern island. From what could be learned, it seems that the lawmakers will not need more than a little encouragement to visit Kauai.

FIRST NEW SEA-WASP IS CONTRACTED FOR

(Associated Press by Federal Wireless.)
WASHINGTON, March 18.—Secretary Daniels of the navy department signed a contract today for the first American sea-going submarine, to be named the Schley.

The contract, together with that for three submarines for harbor defense, goes to the Electric Boat Company of Groton.

The displacement of the big sea-going submarine will be 1000 tons. She will have a surface speed of twenty knots and an undersea speed of from ten to twelve knots.

U. S. TRANSPORTS TO DO COMMERCIAL BUSINESS

(Associated Press by Federal Wireless.)
WASHINGTON, March 18.—President Wilson and Secretary Garrison of the war department have decided to allow transports to carry goods to the Philippines which cannot otherwise be shipped. This decision was reached because of the report of Governor-General Harrison that "the unfortunate condition" of the Philippines is the result of lack of shipping facilities.

FACULTY STRIKES AT UNIVERSITY OF UTAH

(Associated Press by Federal Wireless.)
SALT LAKE CITY, March 19.—The University of Utah, crippled today by a professors' strike—perhaps the first of its kind in the history of education. Thirteen professors resigned last night rather than tolerate the attitude of the state board of regents which put out yesterday a statement highly offensive to the faculty, in explanation of the recent dismissal of four professors and the de-rating of the head of the English department.

WOULD COMPENSATE CUBA FOR LOSING PREFERENTIAL

(Associated Press by Federal Wireless.)
WASHINGTON, March 19.—In view of the fact that free sugar, if put into effect in May, 1916, would deprive Cuba of the preferential advantage which she now enjoys in American markets, Senator Sheppard of Texas laid before the state department today a proposal that Cuba be compensated by admitting Cuban rice free of duty after May.

FILIPINO LOSES JUVENILE BRIDE

A young Portuguese bride and a Filipino husband were separated yesterday by Judge Whitney, when he sent the wife to the girls' industrial school in Moiliili. The marriage of the couple was brought to the judge's attention yesterday by the girl's parents, who claimed that their daughter was only fourteen years of age last August and that the girl had married without their consent.

The young wife will spend the rest of her minority in the industrial school; that is, she will remain there until she attains the age of eighteen years.

The girl, Guilhermina Rodrigues, married the Filipino, Joaquin Lopez, only a few days ago. They met in Kahuku, this Island, where Guilhermina's parents reside.

From what could be learned yesterday, there is plinkin ahead for the agent who granted the marriage license, the parents of the girl not having signified their consent to the marriage.

MORE GRIST FOR THE DIVORCE MILL

Five suits for divorce, filed in the circuit court yesterday, have brought up the total number of this nature instituted so far in Honolulu to nineteen, more than an average of one a day, Sundays included.

Mrs. Alice Todd Asch brought suit for divorce against Frederick John Asch, alleging non support. They were married in the Catholic cathedral, Honolulu, on June 17, 1907, by Rev. Father Stephen, and have two children. Mrs. Asch alleges in her complaint that her husband is drawing a salary of \$100 a month. He is at present janitor of the Hawaii building in the Panama-Pacific exposition.

The other cases filed yesterday were as follows: Kim Sung Sam against Kim Sung Sung, Lee Tai Tam Bong against Tam Bong, Tohoo Tsubaki against Kiyo Karamoto Tsubaki, and Mrs. Kathleen Lane against Alfred L. Lane.

TRENCH WARFARE AGAIN RESUMED

After Terrific Battle of Neuve Chappelle and St. Eloi, Germans Are Cautious

(Associated Press by Federal Wireless.)
LONDON, March 19.—Fighting in the western arena of war has fallen into the old, obstinate, silent warfare of the trenches. After the spirited capture of Neuve Chappelle and St. Eloi by the British has come a lull.

For the first few days, before the British had time to organize their new positions and dispose their artillery, the Germans made stubborn and costly efforts to win back the lost ground. Germans Are Cautious

Now they have apparently abandoned the attempt. The midnight bulletin from Paris and yesterday's Berlin bulletin report the situation along the whole line, from Switzerland to the North Sea, practically unchanged.

Most of the desperate fighting now reels along the eastern line, on the upper extension of which Petrograd claimed today the capture of several villages in the neighborhood of Prasnay, in Northern Poland. A Berlin dispatch to the Reuter Telegram Company, however, denies that the Russians are making any progress in their new attempt to invade East Prussia.

Tension between Italy and Austria draws closer to the breaking point. From Geneva comes word that the Austrians are busily fortifying the Italian frontier and reinforcing their frontier garrisons.

In Venice, the newspapers print dispatches from Vienna saying that there are thousands there without bread, as a result of a government decree reducing the output of the bakeries one-fourth. Meat, already high, jumped four cents a pound this week and coffee twenty cents a pound, to prices which put them both beyond the means of all but the well-to-do.

Refugees Sent to Denmark
To ease the task of providing for refugees from Galicia, much of which is in the hands of the Russians, 2000 homeless and unemployed workers have been sent through Germany to Denmark, where the Danish farmers are cultivating every arable square foot of ground for the German market.

DIGGS AND CAMINETTI MUST SERVE SENTENCES

(Associated Press by Commercial Cable)
SAN FRANCISCO, March 18.—The circuit court of appeals today affirmed the sentences of Maury I. Diggs and F. Drew Caminetti, found guilty under the Mann "white slave traffic" act.

The Diggs-Caminetti case has attracted wide attention because of the prominence of the young men involved—F. Drew Caminetti, son of the present commissioner general of immigration, and Diggs, former State architect of California. On September 17, 1913, Diggs was sentenced to two years' imprisonment and to pay a fine of \$2000, and Caminetti to eighteen months' imprisonment and to pay a fine of \$1500. They were found guilty of transporting Marsha Warrington and Lola Norris from Sacramento to Reno for an immoral purpose.

ROUND-ABOUT NEWS FROM THE DESERT

(Associated Press by Federal Wireless.)
BERLIN, March 18.—The great Sudan district of Africa, including Khartoum, and parts of Nubia are in possession of the dervishes, who have been carrying on the "holy war" against the British, according to a German merchant who alleges he has information on the subject.

At Ashdod last December, the report goes, General Hawley, British, lost 2000 men killed. Two hundred Australians are said to have been killed near the pyramids. The prisoners are beheaded, it is said.

BRITISH NAVY PASSES AMERICAN STEAMSHIPS

(Associated Press by Federal Wireless.)
LONDON, March 19.—Three steamships carrying American mails to neutral ports were allowed to proceed today, after they had been detained for the judgment of a prize court by British cruisers. They are the A. A. Raven, from New York to Rotterdam, and the Elsa and Grekland, the one from New Orleans and the other from New York, both bound for Christiansa.